

# Lower ToF Thermal Analysis and Test

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### ToF Requirements

Operative Temperature Range

$$[-30^{\circ}C;+50^{\circ}C]$$

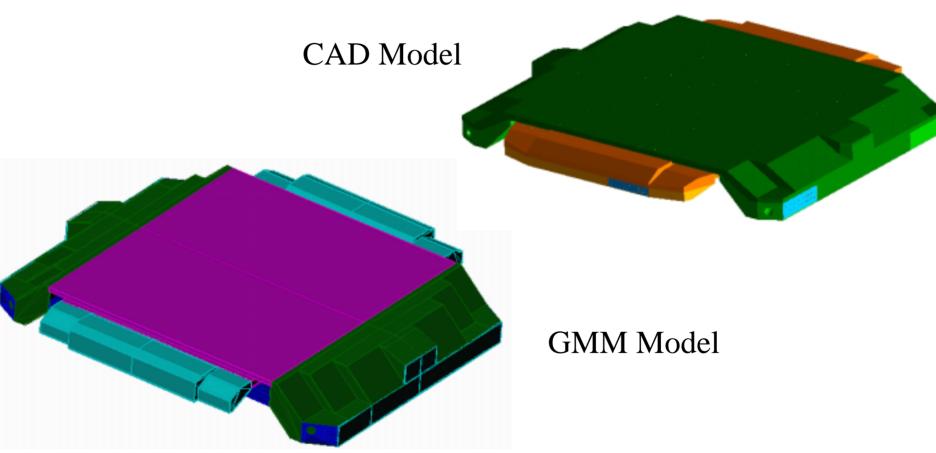
Non Operative Temperature Range

$$[-40^{\circ}C;+60^{\circ}C]$$

[-30°C;+50°C] non op. range has been updated by test results

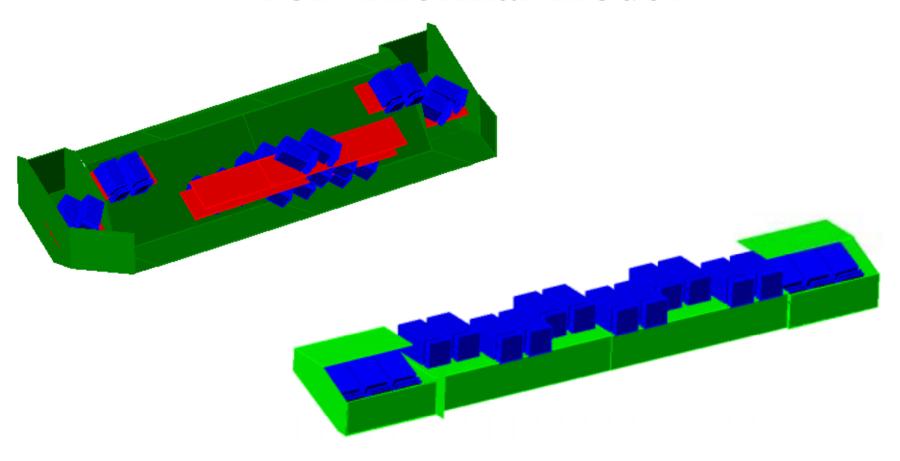


### ToF Thermal model





### ToF Thermal model





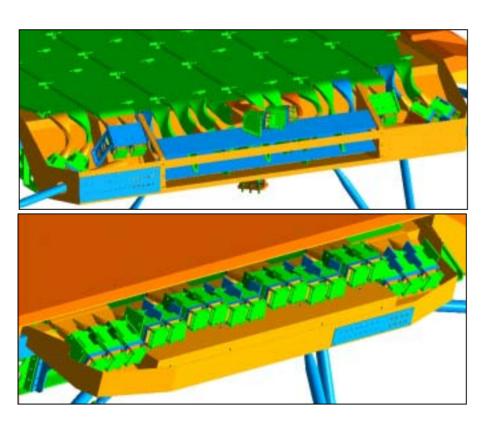
### Thermal Control Concept

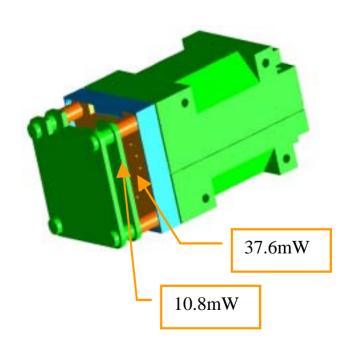
- Due the low dissipation of the Tof (3.68W) a radiator is not the most effective solution.
- The percentage of the TOF bulk dissipation is little if compared with the external impinging heat fluxes.
- For this reason the temperature of a potential radiator shall not be driven by the inside coming dissipation but mostly from the external natural and induced environment.
- → Detector completely covered by MLI.
- The heat leakage through the layers is of the same order of the TOF bulk dissipation



## ToF dissipation

 $PMTs = 48.4 \text{ mW} \times 76 = 3.68 \text{W}$ 

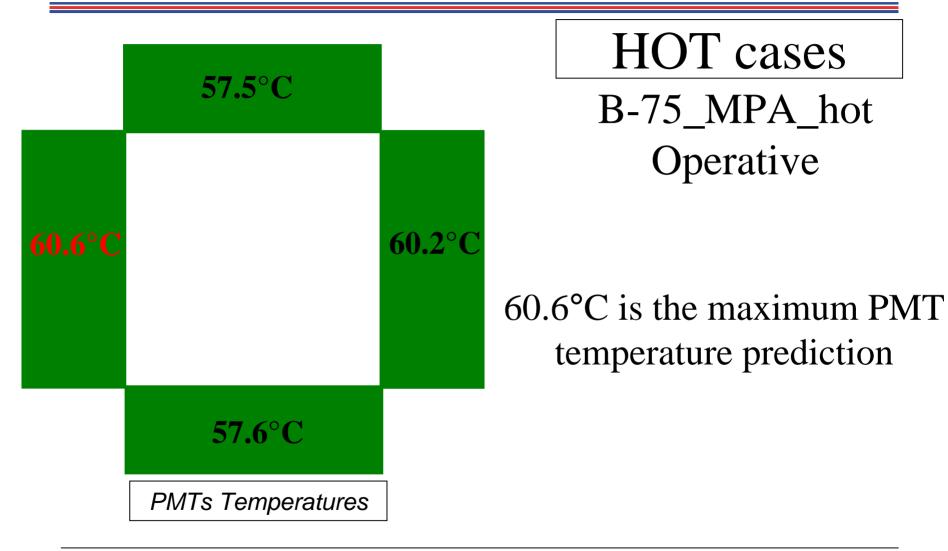




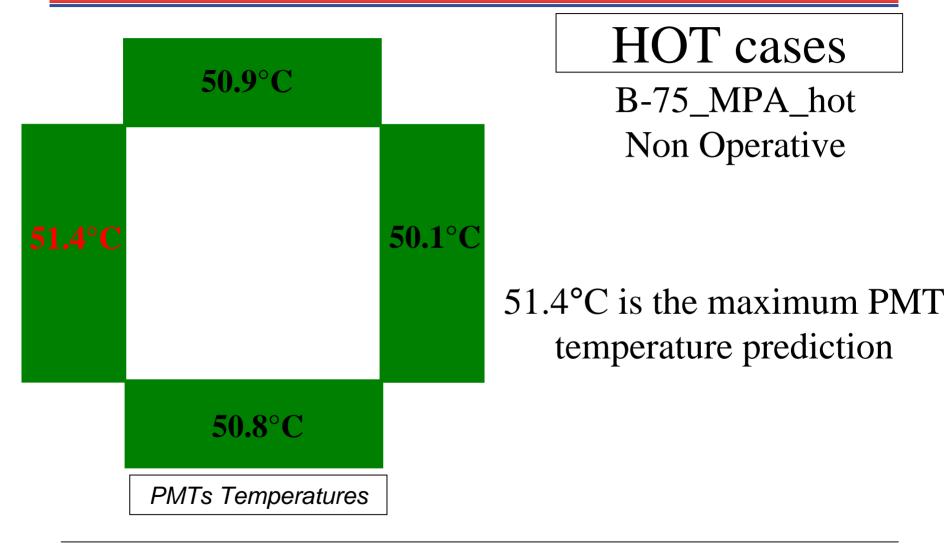


# Thermal Analysis Results -Hot cases-

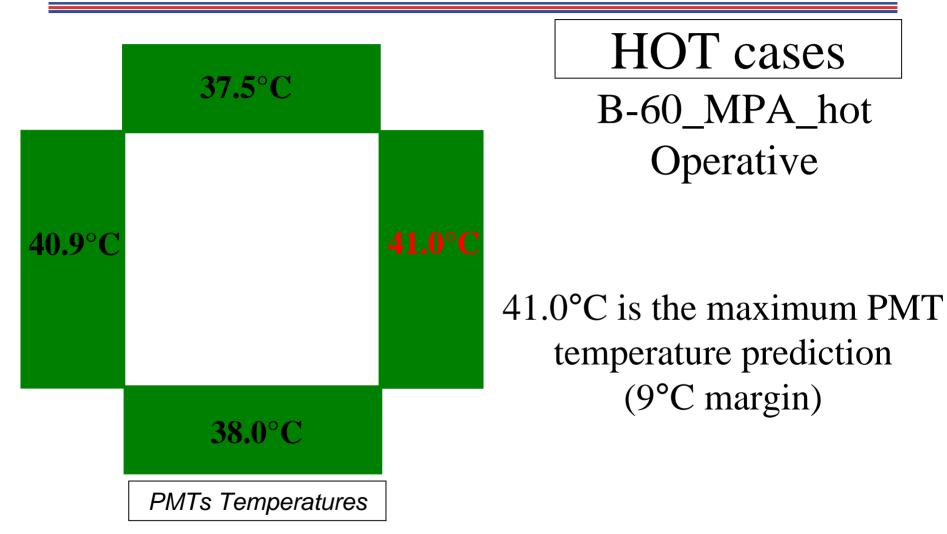








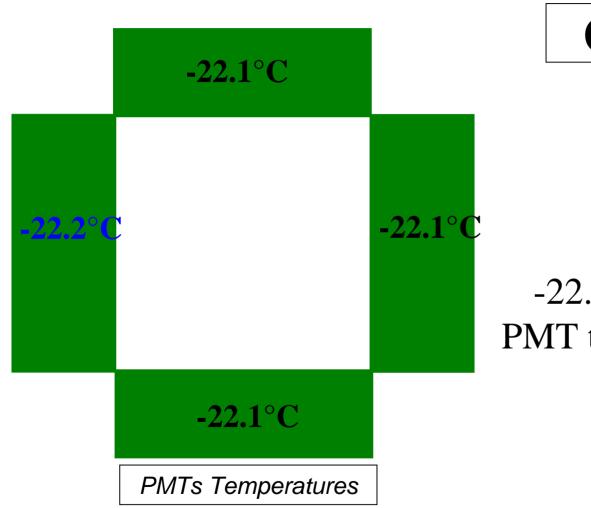






# Thermal Analysis Results -Cold cases-



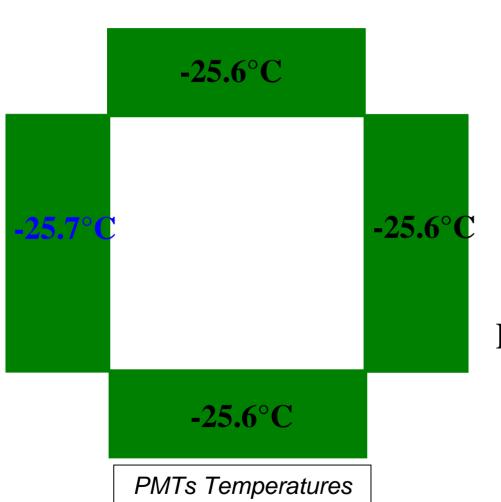


### COLD cases

B\_0\_MPA\_cold Non Operative

-22.2°C is the minimum PMT temperature prediction (7.8°C margin)





### COLD cases

B\_0\_0\_0-15\_cold Non Operative

-25.7°C is the minimum PMT temperature prediction (4.3°C margin)



### Conclusions

#### **HOT** cases

The detector in the MPA attitude works for

$$-60^{\circ} \le \beta \le +75^{\circ}$$

and so it is ON for the 95% of time.

Test campaigns has been done for non operative cases:

- -10 PMTs at +60°C for 1 week → positive results
- → No problem when ToF is OFF



### Conclusions

### **COLD** cases

Test campaigns has been done for non operative case:

-10 PMTs at -40°C for 1 week  $\rightarrow$  positive results

No heaters needed



### Conclusions

- Test campaign will be done for operative cases:
  - $-10 \text{ PMTs at } +55^{\circ}\text{C}$